

## DEUTSCHLAND RETURNS; PUTS IN AT NEW LONDON

**(Freighter Arrives  
Unexpectedly Early  
This Morning)**

**LEFT BREMEN  
ON OCTOBER 10**

Captain Koenig Reports  
That Return Trip Was  
Uneventful

New London, Conn., Nov. 1 (Wednesday).—The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in the harbor here early this morning.

Koenig said the Deutschland left Bremen on October 10 and made the trip here without special incident. The entire crew comprises twenty-five men.

The Deutschland appeared in the outer harbor soon after midnight, and proceeded to the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Captain F. Hinrich, of the forwarding company, accompanied by Dr. E. E. Black, the Health Officer, and other officials, met the submersible in a tug. The usual quarantine regulations were waived, and the Deutschland tied up at the dock near the North German Lloyd steamer Wilhelm.

The Deutschland was said to have large cargo of chemicals.

The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, ending the 4,000-mile trip from the shores of Germany in six days. She was submerged for thirty miles of her voyage. After unloading her \$1,000,000 cargo of drugs and dyestuffs, loading with rubber, she submerged on August 2 and stayed at night from the French and Irish coasters lying off the Virginia coast.

The Deutschland arrived at the mouth of the Weser River, on which is Bremen, her base, on the afternoon of August 23. More than three weeks ago she was reported to have sailed again for the United States, and it had been feared that she had been lost somewhere in the Atlantic.

The sister ship of the Deutschland, the Bremen, has been overdue in this country more than two weeks. No word has been received of her since she left Germany.

## U-53 REACHES GERMAN PORT

**Reported Once Since  
Sinking Five Ships  
Off Nantucket**

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The German submarine U-53 has returned safely to a German port, according to the official announcement.

The German submarine U-53, in command of Lieutenant Captain Hans Rose, dropped anchor in Newport harbor on the afternoon of October 7, seventeen days out from Wilhelmshaven. She was mounted with disappearing guns fore and aft, carried eight torpedoes and a crew of four officers and thirty-three men.

After a stay of three hours in the harbor, during which time a letter was left for the German Embassy and visitors were received on the craft, the U-53 departed seaward, travelling on the surface even after she had passed the three-mile limit.

On the following day the submersible took up its station just off the Nantucket Lightship, and within a thirty-mile radius of that position sent five unarmored merchant vessels to the bottom of the sea with torpedoes and gunfire. No lives were lost. United States torpedo light destroyers stood by while the destroyers were being destroyed and carried the majority of the survivors to Newport.

Thirty-six hours after the first warning, the U-53 had sunk three British cruisers arrived on the scene of the submarine's exploits, but found no trace of the raider.

Since then the only news of the U-53 to reach this country was the report of a neutral vessel reaching New York that the submarine had been sighted on October 10 about one hundred miles off Nantucket, bearing eastward. The submersible, according to this report, was "from Newport," and then wireless "Goodbye."

Not a word had been heard of the U-53 since that time, and within a few days various rumors had been current that she had been sunk. Her arrival in Germany at this time was not wholly unexpected by naval men, as her running time, across the Atlantic, was about seventeen days, as only three days less than it appears to have taken her on the return voyage.

## LA FOLLETTE ATTACKS WILSON, SPARES HUGHES

**Says Voter Should Settle Choice  
Between Himself and God**

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Milwaukee, Oct. 31.—The voter should settle between himself and his God as to which candidate for the Presidency he should support, declared Senator La Follette to-night. He made no mention of Charles E. Hughes either by name or by inference, but attacked President Wilson and both ex-Presidents.

"So much hangs upon the result of this election," he told his audience, "that I believe you ought to settle it between yourself, your conscience and your God."

The Senator criticized the President in a comparison of the latter's handling of the international situation with that of George Washington. He referred sarcastically to the "President who once had who sent the fleet around the world" and spoke of ex-President Taft as "a big, fat, obnoxious President, who did something for Pierpont Morgan."

Senator La Follette's reelection appears to be assured. Odds of 10 to 4 now being offered on his chances.

## ARMY OFFICER MUST DELETE SLUR ON JEWS

**Captain Ellinger Ordered to  
Amend His Book**

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 31.—Because Captain Leroy Ellinger, of the 16th United States Cavalry, asserted in his book, "The Psychology of War," that the Jew did not make a good soldier, he has been ordered by the War Department to take this statement out of the volume, as well as any other derogatory assertions he may have made concerning the race.

Since the publication of the work President Wilson has received a number of complaints from Jews, who took issue with the author. All of these have been referred to the War Department, and the Acting Secretary, William M. Graham, informed the President yesterday of the action taken.

"Captain Ellinger will therefore," Mr. Graham wrote, "be directed to go to the book carefully and to expunge therefrom all objectionable utterances."

## WILSON MONEY SCARCE AND BETTING LAGS

**Hughes Remains Favorite at  
10 to 8 Average**

Although the established odds on Hughes and Wilson remained in Wall Street yesterday at 10 to 7, there was little betting at this price. Some wagers were made at higher figures, some as close as 10 to 9, but Wilson money was scarce. Brokers believe that the end of this week and the beginning of the next will see larger wagers.

Two bets of \$10,000 to \$8,000 for Hughes to beat Wilson were registered on the curb. This was part of \$25,000 placed in brokers' hands by a Hughes adherent. The other \$5,000 has not yet been taken.

In hotels throughout the city there was also some betting, but the amounts were small. The odds here were 10 to 8 and 10 to 7.

## GOOD FIVE YEARS, HE MAY REMARRY

**Ex-Wife Gives Consent as  
Fiancee Pleads for  
Art Dealer**

Mrs. Annie Mary Wolf, who divorced Richard Ederheimer, an art dealer, five years ago and then married Dr. Heinrich F. Wolf, of 532 West 111th Street, contributed to the happiness of her former husband in the Supreme Court yesterday by giving her consent to his remarriage, which the divorce decree prohibited. Miss Helen Adele Seeligman, daughter of Richard E. Seeligman, of 320 West Eighty-third Street, is the bride-to-be.

Justice Pendleton yesterday granted the petition of the art dealer, who set forth that in the five years since his first marital bonds were severed his conduct has been "uniformly good." In this declaration he was supported by a statement by Jules S. Bache, banker and broker, and also by one from Miss Seeligman.

Miss Seeligman said: "I have been acquainted with Richard Ederheimer for about two and a half years. I am fully acquainted with the fact that his first wife divorced him on statutory grounds. I have found his conduct good."

"I am interested in art work myself and am acquainted with artists and collectors in the city. Among these people Mr. Ederheimer's reputation as an expert and in etchings and engravings is an excellent one."

"Toward me Mr. Ederheimer's conduct has always been that of a perfect gentleman, and in so far as my observation is concerned his conduct toward others is invariably the same."

The order of Justice Pendleton also gives Ederheimer custody of his daughter, Lydia, on condition that he maintain her at the home of Miss Sarah Auerbach, at Godesburg-on-the-Rhine, until she is fifteen, when the child is to be allowed to decide for herself as to her future home and custody.

## POLICE FIGHT INTRUDERS IN DESTINY HOME

**Hold 3 After Battle in  
Darkened Riverside  
Drive House**

Policemen hunted burglars in the dark last night in the big white stone house at 94 Riverside Drive, which is the home of Emmy Destinn, Metropolitan soprano, and is furnished with her art treasures. The muffled reports of revolvers from the darkened house and the shrilling of police whistles drew a crowd which could only imagine the scene inside, where fugitives and detectives fumbled amid costly draperies and crunched heavy-footed on jewels that strewed the floor.

Three men were caught, two of them with the assistance of Charles M. Higgins, manager of the Standard Oil Company, who lives next door, after they had jumped twenty-five feet to the roof of an extension of Mr. Higgins's house. The third man, wounded, was captured in the Destiny home. With a double handful of jewels, which if they were of the stage variety were realistic enough to dazzle policemen, the prisoners were taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau.

## GEMS ON FLOORS AS CHASE IS ON

**Standard Oil Man and Pa-  
trolman Trap Two Men  
in Roof Struggle**

Policemen hunted burglars in the dark last night in the big white stone house at 94 Riverside Drive, which is the home of Emmy Destinn, Metropolitan soprano, and is furnished with her art treasures. The muffled reports of revolvers from the darkened house and the shrilling of police whistles drew a crowd which could only imagine the scene inside, where fugitives and detectives fumbled amid costly draperies and crunched heavy-footed on jewels that strewed the floor.

Three men were caught, two of them with the assistance of Charles M. Higgins, manager of the Standard Oil Company, who lives next door, after they had jumped twenty-five feet to the roof of an extension of Mr. Higgins's house. The third man, wounded, was captured in the Destiny home. With a double handful of jewels, which if they were of the stage variety were realistic enough to dazzle policemen, the prisoners were taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau.

## SING SING CONVICTS SHORT OF TROUSERS

**But Have Music, Movies and  
Speech on Halloween**

Instead of stealing the gate off Warden Derrick's institution last night, the convicts in Sing Sing gathered in the chapel and listened to songs by Miriam Ardini and a speech by the warden, followed by a moving picture, styled "The Social Buccaneers," which made up the Halloween exercises.

Mr. Derrick assured his charges that, no matter which way the coming election went, there would be no radical change in the policy of the prison. He also bawled the fact that he had only 180 pairs of winter trousers with which to outfit 1,500 men.

## Gem-Laden Porch Climber Captured in Irvington

**Tap of Nightstick Subdues Fighting Burglar Surprised in  
Shrubbery on Mrs. Becker's Lawn—Terrorized  
Town and Robbed Many Homes**

Irvington's early evening burglar was captured last night after two weeks of watchful waiting by the police, with his pockets crammed with \$4,000 worth of jewelry, the loot of the latest of his series of robberies.

Last night the man, who said that he was Thomas Lynch, of Toronto, Canada, lay in jail, whether he had been taken by Patrolman Frank Gallagher. To-day he will be arraigned before Justice of the Peace Taylor, charged with taking the \$4,000 worth of jewels from the home of Mrs. Bathgate Becker, another \$5,000 worth from the home of C. C. Paulding last week and \$2,500 from the home of G. M. Cummings the week before last.

During the fortnight of his sojourn in a strange land the thief has come close to establishing a new legend of the Headless Horseman's heritage of mystery and terror.

**Police Greatly Disturbed**

Besides his more concrete spoils, he has robbed the police of their peace of mind, and wealthy Irvingtonians of their digestions, by rifling the second stories of their homes while they were dining on the ground floor.

For the last week every stranger in the hamlet has been looked upon with suspicion by the police force, which has been swelled to double its size in Captain Smith's efforts to catch the second story man. For the last week, also, dwellers in Irvington have sat there down to dine, only to rise hastily a half dozen times during the course of the meal, and crawl upstairs, pistol in hand, believing that the cat in the dog or a creaking board was the early evening burglar pursuing his trade.

When Mr. Paulding's house was entered and robbed while he sat peacefully at the table on the floor below, the burglar was taken to the police station by the outraged authorities and an open season was declared upon every living thing crawling out or in a second story window between 7 and 8 o'clock at night.

**Capture Made Without a Gun**

There weren't enough guns to go around, however, and Patrolman Gallagher, one of those neglected, became indignant. Not to him was it given to pose like a minuteman down by the station for the detestation of travelers of the New York Central. So in a moment of vindictiveness he went out and spoiled Irvington's martial display by catching her burglar with a nightstick.

He caught him right in Mrs. Bathgate Becker's driveway. Just as soon as Gallagher saw the man hiding behind a clump of shrubbery he knew he was a suspicious character, so he fell upon him.

For a few minutes the time of captive and captor was entirely taken up in falling upon each other, but Gallagher managed to tap his prize upon the head with his nightstick, and the burglar, climbing up from Mrs. Bathgate Becker's driveway, was taken to the police station. There he was searched and the jewels with which his pockets were crammed were displayed to the admiring eyes of Mrs. Bathgate Becker, who had just finished her evening meal.

From a room toward the front of the house upon which opened a double doorway there came again the creaking

Continued on page 4, column 5

## DEMAND FACTS ON LUSITANIA FROM WILSON

**G. O. P. Leaders Call  
Denial of Charge  
"Technical"**

**WILL SAY MORE  
WITHIN 48 HOURS**

**Intimate "Weasel" Note  
Was To Be Sent to  
Gerard**

The Republican National Committee professes to have proof of the real facts in the Lusitania note controversy. The promise is made that an interesting statement will be issued within forty-eight hours unless the full story is told by President Wilson or one of his Cabinet.

Everything that was officially said to the German government may be a matter of record, as President Wilson declared in his denial yesterday that there was a "postscript" to the second Lusitania note, but what was proposed to be done to the note or to be sent to Ambassador Gerard? That was the question that Chairman William R. Willcox and other Republican leaders were asking yesterday. There is one man, ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, who, they believe, could tell the whole truth about the matter. They are waiting for him to speak.

**Willcox Demands Facts**

Chairman Willcox issued a statement last night putting it squarely up to the President or Mr. Garrison to give the public their full confidence in the matter. Mr. Willcox maintained that the President's answer to Senator Lodge's charge was not frank, merely technical and unconvincing. The Republican leaders would rather "smoke out" the other side than have to tell the story themselves. They appear to feel secure in that position and indicate that there is available proof that the President actually approved a weasel postscript or an order to Ambassador Gerard which would have drawn the teeth from the Lusitania note and let the Germans know that it was really intended for home consumption.

"It is time for frankness and honesty, and not for technical details and concealment," said Chairman Willcox last night.

**Evidently Something Happened**

"It must be evident to every one now that something of a seriously important nature was written or done or approved by the President in that connection. One of Senator Lodge's informants describes the additional writing as a 'postscript.' The President declares that no 'postscript' was written. The President's sticking for exact use of words makes it necessary for me to ask what was written? If not a postscript, what was it, part of the original draft, an amendment suggested afterward, a supplemental instruction to Ambassador Gerard, or what? There surely was something. The President asserts that, 'the public is in possession of everything that was said to the German government.' So far as I know, no one has contended to the contrary. It is not a question of what was sent to the German government, but of what it was proposed to do to the note or to send to Gerard. The President denies a charge that was never made."

**Mr. Breckinridge, cited as authority by the informant of Senator Lodge, cries, 'scurry' and 'sneak,' and bursts into a stomp speech in support of Mr. Wilson, but does not deny that he told the very story related to Senator Lodge.**

"Mr. Tumulty, who was also reported to have been active in the effort to prevent the writing, whatever it was, from becoming effective, makes a similarly technical and unconvincing denial."

**Owes People the Truth**

"Some action was certainly taken at that time with some such intent as reported. Why does not the President come forward frankly and take the people into his confidence? Why does he content himself with a mere technical denial of charges, some of which were never made? Why does he not make public the whole transaction and let the people have the full and complete information to which they are absolutely entitled about their own business?"

"The President is now appealing to the electorate for reelection as a mark of national confidence and approval of his conduct of national affairs. It is of supreme importance that he shall justify the confidence he asks by telling the whole truth about this critical affair without technicalities or limitations."

Chairman Willcox will be ready with further queries within the next forty-eight hours. If the Republicans are able to show that President Wilson actually approved a "weasel" supple-

Continued on page 4, column 2

## SIX AMERICANS KILLED ON MARINA, UNWARNED

**Lansing Calls on Ber-  
lin for U-boat Ver-  
sions of Attacks**

**NO ACTION UNTIL  
GERMANY REPLIES**

**Wilson Sees "Grave Possi-  
bilities"—Bernstorff Con-  
fident Pledge Is Kept**

Washington, Oct. 31.—Germany has been asked to furnish the United States any information the Imperial government may have concerning the sinking by submarines of the British steamers Marina and Rowanmore. The request was forwarded, it became known to-night, through the American Embassy at Berlin.

It is understood the State Department took this step without waiting for full reports from British sources and survivors of the ships, because it would be considered desirable to assemble at the earliest possible moment complete information, particularly regarding the Marina, on which American horse tenders lost their lives.

**No Charge of Bad Faith**

The request is informal, and is intended in no sense as an intimation that German submarines have violated international law or the pledges of the German government to the United States.

While the Marina is the first vessel on which Americans have been lost in the war zone since the Sussex was sunk, and all reports so far have said she was attacked without warning, there was no evident tension over the case to-day in government circles.

Officials continued to be optimistic, apparently in the belief that final accounts would show that the steamer lost her immunity as a merchantman by flight or by attempting a counter-attack. As to the Rowanmore, which admittedly sought desperately to escape, there seemed to be but one point to clear up—whether the submarine actually fired upon boats leaving the ship, as alleged by survivors.

Virtually no information about either case was given out by the State Department during the day. Secretary Lansing, who is handling the situation personally, declined to say anything further than that his information still was incomplete, that some reports had come from London during the day and that the affidavits of survivors would be called to the department as soon as they could be obtained.

**Puzzled by "Gunfire" Report**

So far as could be learned, the department has not been able to clear up the discrepancy between Consul Frost's "provisional" report yesterday that the Marina had been sunk without warning by gunfire and to-day's unofficial advice from England quoting the consul and others as saying that the ship was torpedoed.

It may be a week or more before the German reply is received, as the submarine or submarines which made the attacks probably would not return to the piers and report for several days. Unless there is an unreasonable delay at Berlin no serious action will be taken here pending the reply, even though complete information from other sources should make it evident that there must be action.

**Embassy Thinks Pledges Kept**

The American Embassy does not believe the evidence will show a violation of the pledges given to the United States. It is said at the embassy, however, that if a commander of a submarine has violated or exceeded his orders his action would be promptly met with severe punishment.

Officials of the embassy feel that Consul Frost's dispatch yesterday, saying the Marina had been shelled, indicated that the vessel was trying to escape.

Discussion of the Marina and Rowanmore cases to-day developed the fact that the State Department never has learned what punishment was imposed by Germany upon the submarine commander who sank the Sussex, although Ambassador Gerard was instructed some time ago to make inquiries on the subject. A department official said this was one of the subjects that would be taken up with the ambassador when he called before starting on the return trip to Berlin after his vacation.

**Wilson Orders Haste  
in Gathering Facts**

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 31.—After receiving unofficial information that six Americans had lost their lives by the sinking of the British steamship Marina, President Wilson communicated with Secretary of State Lansing to-night and directed that all possible haste be taken in obtaining the facts. Secretary Lansing informed the President that in addition to asking the American Embassy in London for information, informal inquiries had been sent to the German government.

While it was made clear here that no action would be taken pending the collection of all the facts, it was indicated that the situation contained grave possibilities. Secretary Lansing wired that he was not in possession of sufficient facts on which to base a judgment of the case. While preliminary reports have indicated that the Marina was sunk without warning, additional information on that point is desired.

When President Wilson left here to-night he gave directions that he be kept thoroughly in touch with the situation during his trip to Buffalo and New York City.

Detectives from New York have been working on the robbers.

## 30,000 GEMS STOLEN FROM MRS. WINTHROP

**Robbers Loot Her Lenox Villa  
While Family Is Away**

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—Ethelwyde, the Lenox villa of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, was robbed of \$30,000 in jewels on October 24. Entrance was gained at night while the family was in New York.

Detectives from New York have been working on the robbers.

## Robbers Loot Her Lenox Villa While Family Is Away

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—Ethelwyde, the Lenox villa of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, was robbed of \$30,000 in jewels on October 24. Entrance was gained at night while the family was in New York.

Detectives from New York have been working on the robbers.

## Robbers Loot Her Lenox Villa While Family Is Away

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—Ethelwyde, the Lenox villa of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, was robbed of \$30,000 in jewels on October 24. Entrance was gained at night while the family was in New York.

Detectives from New York have been working on the robbers.

## Robbers Loot Her Lenox Villa While Family Is Away

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—Ethelwyde, the Lenox villa of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, was robbed of \$30,000 in jewels on October 24. Entrance was gained at night while the family was in New York.

Detectives from New York have been working on the robbers.

## Robbers Loot Her Lenox Villa While Family Is Away

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—Ethelwyde, the Lenox villa of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, was robbed of \$30,000 in jewels on October 24. Entrance was gained at night while the family was in New York.

Detectives from New York have been working on the robbers.

## Robbers Loot Her Lenox Villa While Family Is Away

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—Ethelwyde, the Lenox villa of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, was robbed of \$30,000 in jewels on October 24. Entrance was gained at night while the family was in New York.

Detectives from New York have been working on the robbers.

## MORE NORWEGIAN SHIPS TORPEDOED

London, Oct. 31.—The German submarine warfare on Norwegian vessels shows no signs of abatement. Lloyds announced to-day the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Falkfjell and Tordal, while a Lisbon dispatch reports the sinking of three Norwegian and British ships. Twenty-seven Norwegians and twenty-nine Italians have been landed at various ports in Portugal, according to the latter statement.

The sinking of the Greek steamer Messalia, of 2,186 tons, is also reported by Lloyds, which adds that the crew was landed at Gibraltar.

## HUGHES BACKS ARMS TRAFFIC

**Will Uphold Every  
American Right,  
He Declares**

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 31.—A Democratic heckler who came all the way from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ind., to take a verbal shot at Charles E. Hughes gave him an unexpected chance to-day to declare in favor of an American policy that would protect not only the right of Americans to travel in belligerent vessels, but also their right to ship munitions of war.

Mr. Hughes said emphatically that he would not countenance a munitions embargo or a warning to Americans not to travel on ships owned by any of the nations at war.

"In the event of your election," he was asked at a great outdoor meeting of fully 15,000 persons at Columbus, a town where the population is estimated at only 10,000, "will you or will you not favor or oppose an embargo against the shipment of munitions from this country to Europe, and the passage of a resolution warning Americans not to travel in ships owned by nations at war?"

**Hughes "Gets on Record"**

The crowd, as usual, would like to have squelched the disturber, but Mr. Hughes silenced them and ordered an officer to let the man repeat his question. The heckler was a well dressed middle-aged man, who said later that he wanted to get Mr. Hughes "on the record" in regard to such an embargo. He did.

"I, sir," replied Mr. Hughes, "am in favor of the maintenance of every American right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment of arms. It is a very important right that we have as a neutral nation, and it is very important that at this time when the great war is raging we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law."

The question and its reply had no direct bearing on the latest outbreak of submarine warfare, but those who heard Mr. Hughes could not help associating his stand with that occurrence. Mr. Hughes's declaration was regarded as one of the most important utterances of his campaign.

**Must Look to Future**

"To my mind," he continued, "it is a very thoughtful policy that would surerender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when we have the vast necessities of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider with respect to the future of the United States."

"In all these matters we are looking far to the future. We consider our place as a great nation devoted to the interests of peace. When these crises arise we are trustees, really guardians of our future. We may, ourselves—though heaven forbid—be involved in difficulties when these rights are of the utmost importance."

"We should have the right to buy. We must maintain the right to buy. We have the need—in the absence of a merchant marine—of utilizing the facilities of travel, and we must protect American citizens in every right with respect to life, property and commerce, as to all nations."

**Be Just, but Firm**

"What we want is an America standing for its own rights, facing the world with a sense of justice, asking naught but that to which she is entitled, but fearlessly and courageously. We need an America foursquare to the world, commending itself by the firmness and consistency of its policies, vindicating the principles of international law and showing itself the champion of the rights of neutrality."

"We cannot advance American trade unless the American who goes out into foreign ports, where perhaps his flag is the only thing that stands between him and ruin or death, can feel that it is the symbol throughout the earth of justice, of firmness and of the protection of lives and property of American citizens."

All Southern Indians seemed to have been caught to-day in the great wave

Continued on page 4, column 1

## HUGHES BACKS ARMS TRAFFIC

**Will Uphold Every  
American Right,  
He Declares**

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 31.—A Democratic heckler who came all the way from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ind., to take a verbal shot at Charles E. Hughes gave him an unexpected chance to-day to declare in favor of an American policy that would protect not only the right of Americans to travel in belligerent vessels, but also their right to ship munitions of war.

Mr. Hughes said emphatically that he would not countenance a munitions embargo or a warning to Americans not to travel on ships owned by any of the nations at war.

"In the event of your election," he was asked at a great outdoor meeting of fully 15,000 persons at Columbus, a town where the population is estimated at only 10,000, "will you or will you not favor or oppose an embargo against the shipment of munitions from this country to Europe, and the passage of a resolution warning Americans not to travel in ships owned by nations at war?"

**Hughes "Gets on Record"**

The crowd, as usual, would like to have squelched the disturber, but Mr. Hughes silenced them and ordered an officer to let the man repeat his question. The heckler was a well dressed middle-aged man, who said later that he wanted to get Mr. Hughes "on the record" in regard to such an embargo. He did.

"I, sir," replied Mr. Hughes, "am in favor of the maintenance of every American right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment of arms. It is a very important right that we have as a neutral nation, and it is very important that at this time when the great war is raging we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law."

The question and its reply had no direct bearing on the latest outbreak of submarine warfare, but those who heard Mr. Hughes could not help associating his stand with that occurrence. Mr. Hughes's declaration was regarded as one of the most important utterances of his campaign.

**Must Look to Future**

"To my mind," he continued, "it is a very thoughtful policy that would surerender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when we have the vast necessities of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider with respect to the future of the United States."

"In all these matters we are looking far to the future. We consider our place as a great nation devoted to the interests of peace. When these crises arise we are trustees, really guardians of our future. We may, ourselves—though heaven forbid—be involved in difficulties when these rights are of the utmost importance."

"We should have the right to buy. We must maintain the right to buy. We have the need—in the absence of a merchant marine—of utilizing the facilities of travel, and we must protect American citizens in every right with respect to life, property and commerce, as to all nations."

**Be Just, but Firm**

"What we want is an America standing for its own rights, facing the world with a sense of justice, asking naught but that to which she is entitled, but fearlessly and courageously. We need an America foursquare to the world, commending itself by the firmness and consistency of its policies, vindicating the principles of international law and showing itself the champion of the rights of neutrality."

"We cannot advance American trade unless the American who goes out into foreign ports, where perhaps his flag is the only thing that stands between him and ruin or death, can feel that it is the symbol throughout the earth of justice, of firmness and of the protection of lives and property of American citizens."

All Southern Indians seemed to have been caught to-day in the great wave

Continued on page 4, column 1

## HUGHES BACKS ARMS TRAFFIC

**Will Uphold Every  
American Right,  
He Declares**

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 31.—A Democratic heckler who came all the way from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ind., to take a verbal shot at Charles E. Hughes gave him an unexpected chance to-day to declare in favor of an American policy that would protect not only the right of Americans to travel in belligerent vessels, but also their right to ship munitions of war.

Mr. Hughes said emphatically that he would not countenance a munitions embargo or a warning to Americans not to travel on ships owned by any of the nations at war.

"In the event of your election," he was asked at a great outdoor meeting of fully 15,000 persons at Columbus, a town where the population is estimated at only 10,000, "will you or will you not favor or oppose an embargo against the shipment of munitions from this country to Europe, and the passage of a resolution warning Americans not to travel in ships owned by nations at war?"

**Hughes "Gets on Record"**

The crowd, as usual, would like to have squelched the disturber, but Mr. Hughes silenced them and ordered an officer to let the man repeat his question. The heckler was a well dressed middle-aged man, who said later that he wanted to get Mr. Hughes "on the record" in regard to such an embargo. He did.

"I, sir," replied Mr. Hughes, "am in favor of the maintenance of every American right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment of arms. It is a very important right that we have as a neutral nation, and it is very important that at this time when the great war is raging we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law."

The question and its reply had no direct bearing on the latest outbreak of submarine warfare, but those who heard Mr. Hughes could not help associating his stand with that occurrence. Mr. Hughes's declaration was regarded as one of the most important utterances of his campaign.

**Must Look to Future**

"To my mind," he continued, "it is a very thoughtful policy that would surerender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when we have the vast necessities of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider with respect to the future of the United States."

"In all these matters we are looking far to the future. We consider our place as a great nation devoted to the interests of peace. When these crises arise we are trustees, really guardians of our future. We may, ourselves—though heaven forbid—be involved in difficulties when these rights are of the utmost importance."

"We should have the right to buy. We must maintain the right to buy. We have the need—in the absence of a merchant marine—of utilizing the facilities of travel, and we must protect American citizens in every right with respect to life, property and commerce, as to all nations."

**Be Just, but Firm**

"What we want is an America standing for its own rights, facing the world with a sense of justice, asking naught but that to which she is entitled, but fearlessly and courageously. We need an America foursquare to the world, commending itself by the firmness and consistency of its policies, vindicating the principles of international law and showing itself the champion of the rights of neutrality."

"We cannot advance American trade unless the American who goes out into foreign ports, where perhaps his flag is the only thing that stands between him and ruin or death, can feel that it is the symbol throughout the earth of justice, of firmness and of the protection of lives and property of American citizens."

All Southern Indians seemed to have been caught to-day in the great wave

Continued on page 4, column 1

## HUGHES BACKS ARMS TRAFFIC

**Will Uphold Every  
American Right,  
He Declares**

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 31.—A Democratic heckler who came all the way from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ind., to take a verbal shot at Charles E. Hughes gave him an unexpected chance to-day to declare in favor of an American policy that would protect not only the right of Americans to travel in belligerent vessels, but also their right to ship munitions of war.

Mr. Hughes said emphatically that he would not countenance a munitions embargo or a warning to Americans not to travel on ships owned by any of the nations at war.

"In the event of your election," he was asked at a great outdoor meeting of fully 15,000 persons at Columbus, a town where the population is estimated at only 10,000, "will you or will you not favor or oppose an embargo against the shipment of munitions from this country to Europe, and the passage of a resolution warning Americans not to travel in ships owned by nations at war?"

**Hughes "Gets on Record"**

The crowd, as usual, would like to have squelched the disturber, but Mr. Hughes silenced them and ordered an officer to let the man repeat his question. The heckler was a well dressed middle-aged man, who said later that he wanted to get Mr. Hughes "on the record" in regard to such an embargo. He did.

"I, sir," replied Mr. Hughes, "am in favor of the maintenance of every American right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment of arms. It is a very important right that we have as a neutral nation, and it is very important that at this time when the great war is raging we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law."

The question and its reply had no direct bearing on the latest outbreak of submarine warfare, but those who heard Mr. Hughes could not help associating his stand with that occurrence. Mr. Hughes's declaration was regarded as one of the most important utterances of his campaign.

**Must Look to Future**

"To my mind," he continued, "it is a very thoughtful policy that would surerender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when we have the vast necessities of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider with respect to the future of the United States."

"In all these matters we are looking far to the future. We consider our place as a great nation devoted to the interests of peace. When these crises arise we are trustees, really guardians of our future. We may, ourselves—though heaven forbid—be involved in difficulties when these rights are of the utmost importance."

"We should have the right to buy. We must maintain the right to buy. We have the need—in the absence of a merchant marine—of utilizing the facilities of travel, and we must protect American citizens in every right with respect to life, property and commerce, as to all nations."

**Be Just, but Firm**

"What we want is an America standing for its own rights, facing the world with a sense of justice, asking naught but that to which she is entitled, but fearlessly and courageously. We need an America foursquare to the world, commending itself by the firmness and consistency of its policies, vindicating the principles of international law and showing itself the champion of the rights of neutrality."

"We cannot advance American trade unless the American who goes out into foreign ports, where perhaps his flag is the only thing that stands between him and ruin or death, can feel that it is the symbol throughout the earth of justice, of firmness and of the protection of lives and property of American citizens."

All Southern Indians seemed to have been caught to-day in the great wave

Continued on page 4, column 1

## HUGHES BACKS ARMS TRAFFIC

**Will Uphold Every  
American Right,  
He Declares**

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 31.—A Democratic heckler who came all the way from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ind., to take a verbal shot at Charles E. Hughes gave him an unexpected chance to-day to declare in favor of an American policy that would protect not only the right of Americans to travel in belligerent vessels, but also their right to ship munitions of war.

Mr. Hughes said emphatically that he would not countenance a munitions embargo or a warning to Americans not to travel on ships owned by any of the nations at war.

"In the event of your election," he was asked at a great outdoor meeting of fully 15,000 persons at Columbus, a town where the population is estimated at only 10,000, "will you or will you not favor or oppose an embargo against the shipment of munitions from this country to Europe, and the passage of a resolution warning Americans not to travel in ships owned by nations at war?"

**Hughes "Gets on Record"**

The crowd, as usual, would like to have squelched the disturber, but Mr. Hughes silenced them and ordered an officer to let the man repeat his question. The heckler was a well dressed middle-aged man, who said later that he wanted to get Mr. Hughes "on the record" in regard to such an embargo. He did.

"I, sir," replied Mr. Hughes, "am in favor of the maintenance of every American right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment of arms. It is a very important right that we have as a neutral nation, and it is very important that at this time when the great war is raging we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law."

The question and its reply had no direct bearing on the latest outbreak of submarine warfare, but those who heard Mr. Hughes could not help associating his stand with that occurrence. Mr. Hughes's declaration was regarded as one of the most important utterances of his campaign.

**Must Look to Future**

"To my mind," he continued, "it is a very thoughtful policy that would surerender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when we have the vast necessities of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider with respect to the future of the United States."

"In all these matters we are looking far to the future. We consider our place as a great nation devoted to the interests of peace. When these crises arise we are trustees, really guardians of our future. We may, ourselves—though heaven forbid—be involved in difficulties when these rights are of the utmost importance."

"We should have the right to buy. We must maintain the right to buy. We have the need—in the absence of a merchant marine—of